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essary, but uniform they must be. Naturalization laws may become stricter and the conditions more exacting; but they, too, must be impartially executed, irrespective of race. This is true of all races, but especially at this time of the race represented by the distinguished Dr. Soyeda and his companions.

Our Ambassador to Great Britain.

In accordance with a practice which may now be called ancient, Mr. Walter Hines Page was welcomed by the "Pilgrims" to his new post as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James at a dinner in the Hotel Savoy. A number of telegrams from America were read—one from the New York Press Club, another from Mr. John A. Stewart, and another from Joseph H. Choate, president of the Pilgrims of America.

Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and assured Mr. Page that if he came to Great Britain with proposals arising from the desire of his government to find some way of making more remote an appeal to blind force between nations, he would find in England and would receive from the British government a ready response. The Secretary continued:

Of all great powers in the world, the United States is most fortunately placed for taking such an initiative. It is beyond the reach of menace or aggression from any neighbor in the American continent. The idea of menace or aggression on land toward the United States is both physically impossible and intellectually unthinkable. And on either side they enjoy the protection not of a channel, but of an ocean. And, after all, with all those natural advantages they have also, we know, the capacity and the resources, if they desired it, to create both a military and a naval force greater than anything the world has ever seen. Now if, from such a quarter, peace proposals come, they come beyond the suspicion of having been inspired by any feeling of pusillanimity, by any national necessity, or by any desire to secure an advantage in disarming or placing at a disadvantage any other nation who can injure them. In other words, if there are to be proposals to make war between other nations more remote, it is from the United States most certainly that these proposals could be made in the world at large with full dignity and with a good faith which is beyond suspicion. As to the relations between the two countries and the two nations, we rely not on treaties, not on diplomatic skill of governments, but we rely upon right and good feeling. It is good feeling that dictates the articles and the speeches and decides public opinion. Mr. Page has had so much more experience than I have in forming public opinion that I speak with hesitation in his presence; but I do think, especially perhaps in these days, when everything is speeded up, when we have to write and to speak perhaps more and more with less and less time for thought, it is more and more essential that things should be got not only into men's heads, but into their feelings. Right thinking is of comparatively little use as public opinion unless it arises from right feeling. It is not men's heads, but it is their hearts, which decide public opinion. Lord Roberts, I won't trench on the next toast—which is connected with 100 years of peace—because I trust that, being on the eve of celebrating 100 years of peace between the two countries, it will be felt that in those celebrations is expressed much good feeling and good will between the two nations, that the peace between us is based not merely on community of interest, and not merely on kinship of race—because, although there is a great kinship of race between ourselves and the United States, yet it is also true that the United States is made up of one nation in which there are several different stocks. Nor is the peace, strong as those bonds are, based entirely upon community of religion or language. I believe it to be based on the sure and certain foundation of a feeling which is downright repugnance on the part of men on both sides of the Atlantic to the thought even of the relations between Great Britain and the United States being disturbed. One thought more. Great as is the friendly feeling between us today, it is a friendly feeling which I trust will still grow and develop, but to whatever degree it develops and however strong it becomes, I believe it is their wish, and I am sure that it is ours, that that friendly feeling between the two countries, though it may serve as an example to all nations, should never be a menace to any. I thank you for having given me the pleasure and the honor of proposing this toast, and I ask you to drink the health of "Our Guest."

Mr. Page's response was his first important address in Great Britain, and after a careful reading of it we judge that the high traditions of that important post maintained for a generation by Lowell, Phelps, Robert T. Lincoln, Baird, Hay, Choate, and Reid are not to be tarnished. We have long known that Mr. Walter Hines Page knows his United States. We now believe that he knows also Great Britain and the best in modern political aspirations. The following are extracts from his admirable speech:

I do not know how to thank you adequately for so hospitable and generous a welcome. No man could take it to himself, least of all a man so little known to you as I am. You pay me this great compliment as the representative of the President and of the people of the United States; and in their behalf I thank you heartily, and gratefully receive your friendly greeting. In turn, my errand here is to convey to you the respect and true friendship of the people of the United States; and, when you are pleased to receive me in so cordial a way, I feel that my business is most auspiciously begun. The time has long passed when there was need, if need there ever were, of makeshifts and make-believe in our intercourse; and surely it argues well for the spread of justice and of fair dealing and for the firmer establishment of the peace of the world that the two great nations of English-speaking folk speak frankly to one another. In our dealings, blood answers to blood, and our fundamental qualities of manhood are the same.

It is an inspiring spectacle—and history can show

none other such; these two great kindred nations, one on each side of the well-plowed sea that unites them, standing, at the end of a century of peace, liberty-loving as of old, and forward looking, confident of the broadening of the bounds of freedom yet; regarding government as a living, ever-changing instrument of human progress, made by man for man's advancement and not for the mere maintenance of any political creed, yet none the less cautious in experiment and change. This is an augury for the progress of the world that shames all structures of society where man's lot is stationary or where his philosophy is dipped in gloom.

We have made great strides in recent years in becoming acquainted, and therefore in understanding one another. We can measure our closer knowledge of one another by old books which betray old moods. I have lately re-read Mrs. Trollope's book about the people of the United States and their manners, and the wonder is that the lady thought it worth while to make fun of us. Almost the same thing could be said of what Dickens wrote about us. He was looking for picturesque effects. He saw individuals, and he made too sweeping generalizations. The anger with which their books were received showed merely that we did not then readily know one another in the days of sailing vessels; and they are now only of historical value as illustrating a stage of international acquaintance. Almost the same could be said of Mr. Lowell's essay "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners." That appeared at a time of irritation, and he thought it worth while to turn the laugh on you. And since then I think we have cared perhaps too little what you thought or said of us. He remarked, you will recall, that "nothing is more hateful to gods and men than a second-rate Englishman, and for the very reason that this planet never produced a more splendid creature than a first-rate one"; and he asked you, in prose and verse, that, when you wished to please us, you should use some more dignified instrument in your dealing than a baby-rattle. All that, too, now seems trite and far off. We have come a long way since then.

Editorial Notes.

Holland this Summer.

All roads lead to Holland this summer. The Twentieth International Peace Congress will open at The Hague, Wednesday, August 20, and close Saturday, August 23. The Carnegie Temple of Peace will be dedicated Friday, August 29. The Interparliamentary Union will convene September 3. There is every evidence that many Americans will be in attendance at one or all of these important gatherings.

The final agenda of the Peace Congress is as follows:

1. Bureau's report on events of the year connected with peace and war. Paper by M. A. Gobat.
2. International law.
   - *a.* Code of international public law. Papers by MM. La Fontaine and Arnaud.
   - *b.* Sanctions in international law.
     - *aa.* Economic sanctions in cases of violations of international law. Papers by MM. A. de Maday and Bollack.
     - *bb.* Sanctions imposed by means of an international police force. Paper by M. van Vollenhoven, professor of international law.
3. What the press might do for the cause of peace. Papers by Herr Fried and M. Le Foyer.
4. Commercial rivalry and international relations. Papers by M. Yves Guyot and Mr. Norman Angell.
5. Limitation of armaments and their gradual and proportional reduction. Paper by Professor Quidde.
6. Decision as to where the Twenty-first Peace Congress is to meet.

False and Dangerous.

In his book on South America, James Bryce says:

"Effort and suffering do no doubt test and try a community. War, be it civil or foreign, never leaves men the same as it found them, though the common assumption that it makes them either stronger or wiser in the exercise of their strength, is as false as it is dangerous. If war, apart from the pure aim and high spirit in and for which it conceivably may be, but seldom has been, undertaken, ennobles the soul as well as toughens the fiber of a nation, what virtues ought it not to have bred in these South American countries, where the lance was always glittering and the gunshot always echoing."

German International Conciliation.

The German branch of the Association for Conciliation, which met last year for the first time in Heidelberg, will hold its second annual meeting in Nuremberg October 4, 5, 6, 1913. The sessions will be held forenoons, afternoons, and evenings. Some of the men most interested in this gathering are: Dr. L. von Bar, Göttingen; Mr. Leo Benario, Frankfurt; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris; Dr. K. Th. von Eheberg, Erlangen; Dr. Adolf Friedländer, Hohemark; Mr. Konrad Haussmann, Stuttgart; Dr. Lammasch, Vienna; Mr. Hermann Maier, Frankfurt; Dr. Christian Meurer, Würzburg; Dr. Alfried Nippold, Oberursal; Dr. Philipp Zorn, Bonn, etc. Some of the topics to be presented are: "The Influence of Capital upon War and Peace," "The Significance of Suggestion in Civilization," "The International Political Situation," "Germany and France." This branch seems destined to have great influence upon the leaders of Europe.

Business Men for Peace.

Business men, members of the New York State Bankers' Association, had their meeting in the middle of last month in Ottawa, Canada. The *Ottawa Journal*, speaking editorially, expresses the belief that the common-sense utterances of these active-minded business men of New York were better than many eloquent dissertations upon the advantages of peace, and more convincing than the exchange of courtesies by the leaders of two different nations. The press generally seems to agree that Mr.